FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,589.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 99.]

Retrospect.

A dusky lichen, clinging to the knees
Of a great mountain, dark with ragged fern,
The school house hides, and thither from the leas
And country by-ways, many foot-paths turn.

No busy town, like a gigantic bee,
Fretted the rural silence, green and warm;
From the low door the droning school could see
Their certain heritage of wood and farm.

One simple church spire cheered with acted prayer
Its small brown helper on the neighboring hill;
And, crouched beneath it, lay the graveyard where
The slim brook wandered to the murmuring mill.

Just down the slope a slender aspen stood,
And, in its leafy hammocks, noon by noon,
We watched the clover crimson to the wood.
And sweet glade-roses blush to evening June.

Beside the door-stone, in those days of old,
Great mountain lilies grew, and I have read
Upon their scrolls of onyx, sprayed with gold,
The records of the words our Savior said.

We were God's small interpreters; we knew
What the tall corn leaves talked of in their sleep;
We caught the secrets of the rain and dew,
And love them now for what we know they keep.

Ah, well! I sought the school-house yesterday,
And found amid the ferny wilderness,
A pile of fallen timbers, warped and gray,
A heap of chimney bricks in mossy dress.

We children have grown old, we hear the rush
Of a new generation close behind,
Yon clustering yew trees hide the sunset's flush;
Our backs are toying with the evening wind.

Within my soul, where, many years, have met
Pride and self love, to-day this past of mine—
A tearful Mary—brings a sweet regret
Folded in perfume to the Saviour's shrine.

—*Mary A. Leonard, in the Century.*

NORTH STATE ROMANCE.

Personal Reminisences of Notable North Carolinians.

The Ellerys and the Greens—The Old Man's Happy Marriage—Flora McDonald and Prince Charlie—The First Freed Slave in America.

[Washington Post.]

The recent wedding of Miss Sarah Wharton Green at "Tokay" recalls a romance which occurred in Boston harbor over half a century ago. Miss Green's grandfather was a Mr. Ellery, of Boston, a brother of Mrs. Gov. Sargent, of Massachusetts, and heir to immense wealth. He remained a bachelor until he was about sixty years old. He was returning from an extended trip through Europe, where he had been introduced into the most desirable circles of society. As his ship touched the Boston wharf Mr Ellery noticed a group of young girls, who watched the homeward bound vessel with interest. One of these girls was the daughter of a New Hampshire farmer, who had been unfortunate in business, and had come to Boston, hoping to find remunerative employment. The girl was so remarkably beautiful that Mr. Ellery pointed her out to a companion, remarking at the time that no European beauty could compare with the fresh, sweet face before them. He added that, although he was an old man and she apparently not more than sixteen, he intended to make her his wife. He followed her to her home, obtained an introduction, and in three weeks she became Mrs. Ellery. The aged lover requested that his young bride should be married in the plain muslin she wore the day on which he first saw her standing on the Boston pier. This request was complied with, and the quaint, faded dress is still preserved by the family. Mrs. Ellery developed into one of the most beautiful women of the day. She was highly gifted, and being left a young widow, with one little girl, at her palatial country seat, "Jamaica Plains," near Boston, she improved her mind by a thorough course of reading. Mr. Ellery's immense fortune was settled on the little girl, with a liberal allowance of several thousand a year for his widow. Mrs. Ellery afterwards met and married Gen. Green, the father of the present member of Congress from North Carolina, Col. Wharton J. Green. A marriage between the only daughter of Mr. Ellery and the only son of Gen. Green was contracted soon after they were grown. The bride of a few days ago is the eldest daughter of Col. Green. The magnificent property which the mother inherited is safely invested, and descends to her children. Col. Green is wealthy in his own right, and comes from a North Carolina family who have had the prestige of wealth and culture for generations.

During the late war Mrs. Green and her daughter, Mrs. Wharton Green, were accidentally detained in Boston. Col. Green was in the Confederate army, and the sympathies of both ladies were with the South. It was impossible for Mrs. Gen. Green or Mrs. Col. Green to get to North Carolina. They retired to Jamaica Plains, and were very generous in their gifts to the Confederate prisoners. On one occasion Mrs. Gen. Green bought out at auction an entire drug store and sent the medicines to the Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island. This act was severely criticised by the people of Boston, and a number of men went out to Jamaica Plains to burn the house.

Luckily the ladies had just left. The mob was met at the gate by the quick-witted Irish butler, who shook hands with his angry compatriots, spoke a kind word for his handsome mistress, and ordered out of the cellar a barrel of fine old whisky. He treated the crowd, and, after an exchange of civilities, the mob retired in good order and left Jamaica Plains untouched.

Mrs. David Davis is a niece of Mrs. Gen. Green, and was married about eighteen months ago at "Tokay," the elegant country seat belonging to Col. Green, about three miles from Fayetteville, N. C. "Tokay" gets its name from a very fine vineyard on the place. It is near one of the most historic and interesting localities in North Carolina—Cross Creek, named from the fact that two creeks cross each other without apparently disturbing their separate currents. Here the celebrated Flora McDonald and her band of Highlanders settled after the downfall of Prince Charles Stuart, the Pretender. Flora McDonald was the only sister of Fergus McIvor, one of the heroes of Scott's novel, "Waverly." After Fergus McIvor was beheaded, Flora McIvor married Donald McDonald, chief of clan McDonald, and came to North Carolina with remnants of the Clans McIvor and McDonald.

It will be remembered that these clans were among those who stood the fiercest charge of the English at Culloden. There is a quaint collection of poems, "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," which contains a ballad purporting to have been written by Prince Charlie, in which he declares his love for this Flora McDonald, and regrets that his ambition prompted him to aspire to the hand of one of the European princesses, in order that such an alliance might enhance his chances for the Scottish crown. The traditions of the Scotch highlanders, many of whose descendants still live near Cross Creek and Tokay, would go to prove that the intrepid Flora returned the love of the last of the Stuarts. In her will she asked that her body should be carried back to Scotland, and that her winding sheet should be the one in which Prince Charlie slept on the occasion of a visit to her brother's castle. This piece of linen she had kept for this purpose in all her wanderings, and her last wishes were complied with.

Local tradition tells of many a daring feat of horsemanship performed by this exiled woman, who scoured the hills and primeval forests which surround that picturesque region, mounted on a spirited white horse which was almost as well known as his intrepid mistress.

Not very far from Tokay, on the Cape Fear river, is the site of another old Southern homestead, Owen Hill, in whose family graveyard is the tombstone of the first slave to whom an American master voluntarily gave his freedom. This slave was Omereh, an Arabian prince of the Foulah tribe, who was taken captive by a victorious negro tribe and sold as a prisoner of war to a slaver off the coast of Guinea. Omereh ran away from his first master, a South Carolina cotton planter, and was caught and put in the Fayetteville jail, to await the arrival of his owner. In the meantime Gov. Owen, of Owen Hill, heard of the erect, handsome slave, who had written all over the walls of his cell in unknown characters. His curiosity was excited. He went to the jail, saw Omereh, knew at once that he was not a negro, and surmised from his bearing that he was a person of some dignity in his own country. When the cotton planter came to claim his property, he readily accepted Gov. Owen's check for the full value of the slave he could neither understand nor manage. Omereh was taken to Owen Hill, was taught to speak English, his strange history was told to his master, and he was converted from his Mohammedanism. Gov. Owen offered him his freedom, and he lived in comfort at Owen Hill until he died at an advanced age, and was buried as a member of the family, in the family burying ground. A slab of marble marks his grave.

Mrs. C. C. N.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.—The oldest English newspaper still existing is the London *Gazette;* but there are others, still held by private persons, which date their birth as far back as the seventeenth century. Thus the Worcester *Journal* was established in 1690; and the Edinburgh *Gazette* nine years later. The oldest London daily paper still existing is the *Morning Post*, founded in 1772. The *Times*, under its present name, dates from 1788. The first daily journal attempted in the metropolis was the *Postboy* in 1695; but the first successful venture under this head was the *Courant* of 1702, and a fac simile reproduction of the first number is given by Mr. Ashton in his book on "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne." The originator of this humble precursor of our great newspapers was E. Mallett, who resided "next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleet Bridge." The size is a small folio, printed on one side only; and the editor concludes his first number by remarking that his paper is "designed to give all the material news as soon as every post arrives, and is confined to half the compass to save the publick at least half of the impertinences of ordinary newspapers."—*Domestic Magazine.*

To Land Owners.

Those of our readers desiring to secure tenant farmers to cultivate their land on shares can, by addressing J. T. Patrick State Agent of Immigration, receive the names of Northern farmers who desire to rent farms in the State. These farmers have the means to furnish their provisions for the first year, and therefore are no expense to the land owner. They require comfortable houses.

A TALL TOWER.—An iron tower of the astonishing height of 1,000 feet is to be erected it the grounds of the French exhibition in 1889. A lift, the safety of which is guaranteed, will communicate with the summit, and the visitors to the exhibition will be taken to the top for a small fee. The tower will also be utilized for astronomical and meteorological observations, for experiments in optic signaling, for the investigation of certain problems in experimental physics, and for various other scientific purposes.

COTTON.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1884: Galveston, 348,616 bales; New Orleans, 866,768; Mobile, 140,768; Savannah, 540,080; Charleston, 392,278, Wilmington, 71,992, Norfolk, 366,751; Baltimore, 20,419; New York,, 18,184; Boston, 39,825; Philadelphia, 15,825; West Point, 156,982; Brunswick; 8,391; Port Royal, 1,144, Pensacola, 32,874; City Point, 131; Indianola, 8,520; Newport News, 32,799. Total 3,062,347.

"English as She is Spoke."

Dr. Shepherd in Charleston.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

As usual on such occasions the Chapel of the College of Charleston was well filled last night, despite the bitter cold, by a cultivated and appreciative audience gathered together to listen to the lecture of Dr. Shepherd on the history and study of the English language. A brief sketch of the lecture is given below, which although very imperfect, some people who did not hear the professor "had better" if they "had not rather" read.

President Shepherd introduced his subject by deploring the general neglect of the study of English which prevails in our schools and colleges. When Thomas Jefferson established the University of Virginia in 1825 he was especially careful to provide for the creation of a chair of Anglo-Saxon, the oldest form in which English is known to us. Mr. Jefferson's views of education were most comprehensive and far seeing. The chair of Anglo-Saxon in the Virginia University was the first in America, and it is only in recent times that he has found imitators and successors in other institutions of learning. The College of Charleston is one of the few institutions in which the instruction in English extends throughout the four years of the collegiate course.

This neglect of our vernacular speech is an old and oft-repeated complaint. It is uttered by Robert of Gloucester in the XIVth century, who, in his memorable lines on the prevalence of the Norman tongue in his native land, declared that England is the only country on earth in which men forsake their "kindly" language for a foreign speech. The complaint is echoed by all educational reformers throughout the ages—by Swift, by Jefferson, to say nothing of hosts of others in our day, both in England and in America. The lecturer then proceeded to discuss at length the various modes of English study with especial reference to their practical application in the ordinary process of instruction.

En passant the lecturer discussed the phrases "had better" and "had rather," and in this connection said that most school grammars establish a purely subjective standard—the predilection or fancy of the individual grammarian. They represent an ideal, not an actual speech. Frequently is it discovered that idioms sustained by the most respectable authority are placed under the ban by the mechanical or empirical grammarian.

Professor Shepherd earnestly combatted the theory that a mastery of English could be acquired through the medium of the classics alone. Such an idea is unscientific and illogical. On the contrary, one of the principal obstacles in the way of the classical instructor is the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by the average pupil. He is unable to render Latin accurately into English, because he has never learned the forms and idioms of his own tongue. In conclusion the assiduous study of our speech in accordance with scientific methods was earnestly vindicated.

FIRES AT LAURINBURG AND CRONLY.—We regret to learn that on Christmas morning the fertilizer factory of the Acme Manufacturing Company at Cronly, 17 miles from Wilmington, on the Carolina Central Railroad, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $20,000. The factory will be rebuilt at once.

The much afflicted town of Laurinburg has been again the scene of a disastrous fire. It occurred Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, and originated in a dry goods store on the west side of Main street, next north of Everett Bros. & Gill. From thence it swept north to the end of the street, consuming eleven stores in all.

COTTON.—New York advices of December 26 give the following as the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1884; Galveston, 378,666 bales; New Orleans, 1,047,083; Mobile, 167,918; Savannah, 596,323; Charleston, 432, 068; Wilmington, 78,632; Norfolk, 420,781; Baltimore, 30,271; New York, 25,433; Boston, 48,685; Philadelphia, 18,754; West Point, 183,126; Brunswick, 8,627; Port Royal, 3,342; Pensacola, 19,021, City Point, 400 Indianola, 7,356; Newport News, 41,666. Total 3,509,908.

A CAR LOAD.—Nominally a car load is 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 or 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 90 or 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of scaling, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less green lumber, one-tenth less of joints, scantling and other large timbers, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of barley, 680 of oats, 300 of flaxseed, 366 of apples, 340 of Irish potatoes, 300 of sweet potatoes 1,000 bushels of bran.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Governor will order an election to be held to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Scales' resignation as soon as the vacancy exists, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. Hon. J. W. Reid will probably stand as a candidate without opposition.

This is a period of great anxiety for the rural postmaster, and the neglected Civil-Service law has suddenly attained a large circulation among the patriots, who are anxious to see if it throws any favorable light upon the interesting subject of removals.—*Chicago Times.*

Edmund Richardson, President of the New Orleans World's Exposition, is the largest cotton planter in the world, and is a native of Rockingham county.

Judas P. St. John has dried up very effectually. To settle down and blow away will be his next experience.—*Phila. Press.*

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road.

What it Will do for the State.

["Carolina" in Raleigh Register.]

The increasing quantity of freight passing over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is a certain guarantee that it is destined at no distant day after its completion to be one of the very best, if not decidedly the best, paying road in the State.

Every day new competing lines are being constructed with those now in successful operation, running from the North to the South, which is in a few years destined to bring about the closest, if not the most ruinous competition between these through competing lines, both for freight and travel. This is more than likely to reduce their respective incomes to such an extent as to make them barely self sustaining. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is more than likely destined to come from under the cloud where it has been resting in its unfinished and fragmentary state from the day it was commenced until recently. Having by dint of hard labor, energy, and perseverance against hope almost, finally reached Greensboro, and being put in good running order as far as it has gone, I rejoice to say it is showing to all who feel an interest in its final success what it is destined to do for Bennettsville, and all the towns it passes as well as the country it passes through. The coal, iron and lumber, to say nothing of the fertility and productiveness of the country through which it passes, will yield in a few years an unprecedented amount of freight with a respectable number of through and local passengers. Shortly after the road shall have been completed to Mt. Airy for connection with roads leading to the Ohio Valley, there can be but little doubt in the mind of any well posted man of the State but there will soon be put in blast several large smelting furnaces if not rolling mills near the line of the road. And there can be no question but the hour makes haste when all, or very nearly all the coal used in the State will pass as freight over some part or all of this road. That there are largo deposits of coal of the very best quality in the Deep River Valley as also in the Dan River Valley, to say nothing of the inexhaustible quantities that exist both in Virginia and Kentucky, is well known. It has long been the hope of the gentlemen interested in all of these great deposits to see the day when there should be a good railroad constructed through their lands to tide-water at Wilmington, and when this hope is fully realized, and this great Southeastern and Northwestern route stands an accomplished fact, then will the people begin to vault the vast importance of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. I have labored long and hard to see a truly great and good railroad completed in North Carolina, but owing to personal and local prejudices and other causes, that hope has been blasted until now I see that we will have such a road so soon as the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Its completion will more than a hundred fold compensate Wilmington for the loss and damage that will be done her by the construction of the short cut, so called, from Wilson via Fayetteville to some point in South Carolina. And, if I mistake not, this is our city-by-the-sea's last and only chance to give her hopes of a large increase of trade and commerce in the future. The road to secure the highest posible results in the future for this State, the Syndicate, individual stockholders, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all other towns, as well as all the developed interests along its borders, should be managed with great economy and with scrupulous honesty. If this is done, the bonds can and ought to be readily sold in North Carolina at par. This end attained, there can be no doubt but the stock in the road will become a paying stock, and soon exceed in value the stock of any road in the State, and, like that of the Baltimore and Ohio road, that all who once come in possession of it will hold on to it as an investment. The road being built as it is, there is nothing to hinder or long delay these great results, if it is fairly and honestly managed. And there is not a friend of internal improvements in the borders of this State, a wellwisher of the State, or who sincerely desires to see our commerce extended and rendered more remunerative, but will at the right time and in every legitimate way possible labor to have this only great through artery of trade in North Carolina built in the right way, but legitimately and with rigid economy and honestly, that all our people shall be benefited and can feel a hearty interest in its success and management.

GENERAL D. H. HILL.—Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, says the Macon, Ga, *Evening News*, has decided to make Macon his permanent home. He recently resigned the presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University on account of ill health, and is devoting himself to literature and an effort to recuperate his health. At present he is preparing an article for the Century Magazine on "The Battle of Gaines' Mill." It is to follow Gen. Fitz John Porter's article on the same subject. Gen. Hill was conspicuous during the late unpleasantness for his imperturbable courage, his coolness and gallantry on all occasions, and his unflinching devotion to duty. Some of his orders and comments were full of humor and sarcasm and really classical in their laconic style.

THE STATE TREASURY.—The legislative committee to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer has completed the work. The balance in hand at the end of the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1883, was $3,369.63. The receipts during the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1884, including the afore-mentioned balance, were $1,808,938.99; the disbursements for the same period were $861,870 43. The balance now in the treasury is $947,068.56.

"HAPPY MEDIUM."

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NEW STORE.

At the convenient and central point. George Brandt's store, first below Walter Watson's, you will find a pretty assortment of nice, fancy and substantial

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We have in store and to arrive all sorts of nice things, such as

Confectioneries, Fruits and Nuts.

We invite the ladies all to come and see us, and we hope to make our store attractive—

1st. By selling good goods at the very lowest price for first grade articles.

2d. By being polite and attentive to their wants.

3d. By filling their orders promptly.

Before this advertisement is read by one thousand of the OBSERVER'S subscribers, we hope to let fully five thousand of the good people of this section know that we are alive and sensible of the demands of the times and of the wants of all the trade.

Ladies, one and all, come and see the new store. Orders left here or at the old stand, will be promptly filled.

Persons wishing to select pretty and attractive goods for

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

We have no dog to send Cleveland—but if we have good luck, will offer quite an attractive lot of

FIRE DOGS

at the *old stand.*

BERTRAND FRERE'S OLIVE OIL

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

BEST BUTTER,

ONLY 35 CENTS PER POUND.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Dec 18, 1884 98tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Is never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 13th, 1885—176th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Boys or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

Foutz's Powders will give Satisfaction. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS,

54 PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING returned from the Marts of Traffic—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore were ransacked for my stock—while I would not be egotistical, I claim

I HAVE THE FINEST, MOST VARIED, AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

ever offered in one store in this city. I mean business; I propose to sell; no one can undersell me.

I have in stock and transit any and everything needed by any family, save Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

My Grocery and Provision Department

is replete with everything good.

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE embraces all the new styles and attractive goods.

TIN-WARE—heavy block tin goods sold for a song.

HARDWARE—will meet the demand and bear inspection.

GLASSWARE and CROCKERY being a new departure, I am proud of it and defy competition. Call and examine.

HOLIDAY GOODS

WITHOUT REGARD to QUANTITY.

I have no office hours; my doors are hung on hinges and no one ever shuts a door; consequently mine are ever wide open. All are cordially invited to come, see, buy, enjoy.

AND SAVE MONEY.

FIRE-WORKS—and the end; but not half told.

A very cordial invitation extended, whether you buy or not.

HEADQUARTERS

Always open and for inspection.

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS.

The name of Christmas seems laden with good things. We can only associate it with pleasant thoughts and fond remembrances. Christmas with the child is its day star; its beacon light on which its eyes and thoughts are ever fastened. Christmas for the aged seems to have been set near the door of departing years as a fountain of youth from which they may draw fresh supplies of health and vigor for the coming year.

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS,

Go hand in hand. They are links of the chain: without Santa there could be no Christmas, and certainly at no other time of the year would old Santa be allowed admittance by way of the chimney instead of the door.

CHRISTMAS,

The same this—last year and all the years gone by. It is old, yet 'tis new; it is a thing of the past, the present, and will be of the future until time immemorial.

Who among us is too old to remember Santa of his childhood? Is there one who does not claim Christmas as childhood's happiest day. Even now in our mature years we cannot help but endorse at the approach of this merry day? We find enjoyment in watching the happiness of the little ones, and though we may have passed the three score and ten, yet the merry Christmas and its fullness of joy seems to kindle anew the flame of life, and carry us back to the days—happy days of our childhood.

Let us try to make this day the brightest page in childhood's book of memories; let us fill it so full of happiness that the littles ones will ever delight in associating happy thoughts with the

Christmas and Santa Claus of 1884.

This season I have figured fully fifty per cent. over last year's purchase of Christmas supplies, and having made my purchases in person and of first hands I feel fully prepared to meet the closest buyer

AND DEFY COMPETITION

IN

GOODS AND PRICES.

I extend a most cordial invitation to all.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
54 Person Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 18, 1884 98tf

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

AT COST!

AT COST!!

The subscriber has positively determined to discontinue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 23, 1884. 90tf

TO THE LADIES!

HAVING moved into our elegant New Store, we are prepared to show a large and varied stock of

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Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly will meet on Wednesday, the 7th. The chief subjects likely to engage the attention of the law-makers are the remodelling of the judicial system; the equalization of taxes by making the standard of assessment uniform in the different counties; more stringent laws for collection of taxes, especially poll-taxes; the public school system, including the natural head of the system, the University; an efficient public road system; larger salaries for the Governor and for the Supreme and Superior Court Judges; a change in the law for registration of deeds; the draining of the State swamp lands by convict labor; the pay of jurors; and dead-heading of public officers on the railways.

THE INTER STATE COMMERCE BILL.

One of the most important measures before the present Congress is the question of Government control of railway traffic between and through the States. On the 2d of December Mr. Reagan introduced in the House a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce at the last session, which differs from the latter chiefly in avoiding the objectionable feature of a railway commission. It is thought by Mr. Reagan and those who act with him to be unwise to entrust such great power as the control of the immense interests of the people in this matter to a few men, who would at once be subjected to the temptation of corruption by the railway corporations which represent property worth a billion of dollars.

The question is almost strictly a party one—the two parties dividing according to the spirit of their traditions, the Republicans on the side of the great corporations, the Democrats on the side of the people. The bill will pass the House in some shape, and be defeated in the Senate. But this will be one step and a great one gained, and the matter will be in shape for the Democratic Senate which all patriots hope to see in the federal capitol two years hence.

Following is Mr. Reagan's bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad from one State or Territory to or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight, compensation, or reward than is charged to or received from any person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling of the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable. And all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for the carriage, receiving, delivery, storage, and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with the contemporaneous transportation thereof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage, or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding, shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being and being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement, or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid directly or indirectly to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property as mentioned in the first section of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property as aforesaid to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination for the pooling of freights, or to pool the freights, of different and competing railroads, by dividing between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion of them.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as provided in the first section of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property, for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding, or handling the same, for a shorter than for a longer distance on any one railroad; and the road of a corporation shall include all the road in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated by it under a contract, agreement, or lease by such corporation.

SEC. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property as provided in the first section of this act shall adopt and keep posted up schedules which shall plainly state:

First. The different kinds and classes of property to be carried.

Second. The different places between which such property shall be carried.

Third. The rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing, or handling the same. And the accounts for such service shall show what part of the charges are for transportation, and what part are for loading, unloading, and other terminal facilities.

Such schedules may be changed from time to time as hereinafter provided. Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered; and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifications above required, which substitute schedule shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided at least five days before the same shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall as aforesaid be substituted. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying property on railroads as aforesaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, or storing of any of the property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such schedule as may at the time be in force.

SEC. 2. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, storing, or carriage of the same, on one actually or substantially continuous carriage, or as part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and the compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

SEC. 7. That each and every act, matter, or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited; and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of the damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any State or United States court of competent jurisdiction where the person or persons causing such damage can be found or may have an agent, office, or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of opinion that the violation of the law was wilful, it shall make an allowance, by way of additional costs, to the party injured sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney fees. Any action to be brought as aforesaid may be considered, and if so brought shall be regarded as a subject of equity jurisdiction and discovery, and affirmative relief may be sought and obtained therein. In any such action so brought as a case of equitable cognizance as aforesaid, any director, officer, receiver, or trustee of any corporation or company aforesaid, or any receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or any agent of such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or of any of them, alone or with any other person or persons, party or parties, may and shall be compelled to attend, appear, and testify and give evidence; and no claim that any such testimony or evidence might or might not tend to criminate the person testifying or giving evidence shall be of any avail, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used as against such person on the trial of any indictment against him. The attendance and appearance of any of the persons who as aforesaid may be compelled to appear or testify, and the giving of the testimony or evidence by the same, respectively, and the production of books and papers thereby, may and shall be compelled the same as in the case of any other witness; and in case any deposition or evidence, or the production of any books or papers, may be desired or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any such action, the same, and the production of books and papers, may and shall be had, taken, and compelled by or before any United States commissioner, or in any manner provided or to be provided for as to the taking of other depositions or evidence, or the attendance of witnesses, or the production of other books or papers in or by chapter seventeen of title thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States. No action aforesaid shall be sustained unless brought within one year after the cause of action shall accrue, or within one year after the party complaining shall have come to a knowledge of his right of action. And as many causes of action as may accrue within the year may be joined in the suit or complaint.

SEC. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee, or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or of one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, who shall wilfully do, or cause or wilfully suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or cause or wilfully suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property wholly within one State, and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or other State or Territory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles free or at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and expositions for exhibition.

SEC. 10. That the words "person or persons" as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers, corporation or corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any of the matters and things mentioned in this act.

CONGRESS.—Congress will re-assemble on Monday, Jan'y 5th, after its informal Christmas adjournment.

Cleveland and the Civil Service.

Mr. Geo. William Curtis, President of the "national civil service reform league," addressed the following letter to Mr. Cleveland on the 20th of December:

SIR:—We have the honor to address you on behalf of the national civil service reform league, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from the general proscription in service, which for half a century has followed a change of party control of the national administration, have produced so profound an impression upon the public mind that the first effective steps toward reform were taken with the co-operation of both parties in the passage of the reform act of January 16th, 1883. The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly entrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally a widespread fear lest the party change in the national executive, effected by the late election, should show them to be insuperable. But believing as we do that a reformed system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such a party change, recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform and your official acts as chief executive of the State of New York, we confidently commend this cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have invested you.

And the President-elect replied as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1884.

Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, President, Etc.:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication, dated December 20th, addressed to me on behalf of the national civil service reform league, has been received. That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded, is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such a result has been passed in Congress, with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law. There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so connected with the policy of our administration that the removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who were in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people and because instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partizans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. Lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials as well as their successors should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that a quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual and political right is a reasonable measure of their party services. If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the incoming administration is to be Democratic, due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say that while the Democrats may expect all proper consideration, the selections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointments.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

The Raleigh *News and Observer* recently gave an account of an extraordinary sale of tobacco in that city whereat 100 lbs. of bright tobacco were sold for $5,100 or $51 per pound! "This," says the *News and Observer*, "beats by $1 the greatest figure ever obtained for tobacco in this or any other country."

Of other sales at the Raleigh warehouse the *News and Observer* says:

J. M. Kelly, of Moore, obtained an average of 19c all round. He realized $154.67, net, for his tobacco. W. L. M. Harrington, of Moore, raised 800 lbs. on an acre, and his average was 19c. He netted $160 on his crop on the acre. It is needless to remark that he is a believer in tobacco. T. E. Harrington, also of Moore, got an average of 17½c. He carried away $101 and was a proud man. The highest prices of the break were 75.00, 46.00, 36.50, 45.00, 36.00, 31.00, 26.00, 29.50. These figures were for brights, and sandlugs brought $11.75, a high price. The counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham, Durham, Franklin and Warren were represented by good specimens of tobacco. Some was grown by a lady 84 years of age, and another lot by one 80 years of age. At least, so said Frank Stronach.

The Debate on O'Hara's Amendment.

The House then [Dec. 17] resumed the consideration of the inter-State commerce bill, the pending question being a motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted an amendment offered by Mr. O'Hara of North Carolina, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded the same facilities as those furnished any other person holding a ticket of the same class.

The motion to reconsider was tabled. Yeas 149, nays 129.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, offered an amendment, providing that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any railway company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons without discrimination.

He believed in the equality of all men under the law. He believed that every man should have a right to demand at the hands of common carriers as good a service as any one. There was nothing in his amendment controverting this doctrine, nor was there good reason why white men or colored should object to separate accommodations. His amendment did not force railroad companies to provide separate accommodations. Was it objectionable, that in response to public sentiment railroad companies should furnish separate accommodations? Whom did it injure? Why should Congress propose a law which might be regarded as requiring the admixture of the two races in the public conveyances of the land?

Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina, opposed the amendment, and said that he was glad that it was offered by the member from Georgia. Colored men and women did have trouble in traveling through that State. They had a car in Georgia which was called a second-class car. A colored man traveling from Washington to New Orleans when he came to the State of Georgia was compelled by persuasion of force to go into this "Jim Crow" car. He thought that the good sense of members of the House would vote down the amendment; especially the good sense of those Democrats who were saying, "We are going to be the best friends of the colored man." He hoped that the gentlemen who said "this great and good man Cleveland will do good to the colored man" would not stand up for the "Jim Crow" car of Georgia. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, advocated the amendment. If adopted, the whole provision would mean exactly what the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. O'Hara) would mean, without the words "without discrimination." These words have been inserted simply for the purpose of making the amendment odious and exciting political remark. He objected to any law which required common carriers to put colored and white people in the same car. What was proper was to give them equal accommodation in separate cars. There was no disposition on the part of Southern Democrats to deny that all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition, were entitled to equal facilities and equal accommodations while traveling on the same class of tickets as other men.

Mr. O'Hara regretted that the color question had arisen on this debate. He held that no matter whether a man was black or white he was an American citizen, and the ægis of this great republic ought to be spread over him. The public sentiment and progress of the nineteenth century stared Congress in the face, and it was too late for Congress to legislate on the question of color. His amendment appealed to the good sense and patriotism of Congress. All it asked was that when the House was protecting the property of men and protecting dumb brutes, it should give voice and expression to the protection of all American citizens. [Applause on the Republican side.] He did not believe that there was a single railroad in the land which desired to foster any discrimination.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment, an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to the railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers, as they may deem best for public comfort or safety, or make such regulations as relate to transportation between points wholly within the limits of one State. Mr. Breckenridge said he did not wish to see the rights of the colored men limited or restricted in the slightest degree. One objection that he had to the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) was that it spoke of colored people as contra-distinguished from white people. Gentlemen were mistaken who think Southern people wish to abridge the rights of colored men under the law; but if Congress prevented the assorting of passengers from the standpoint of public convenience and safety, it infused a social question into a commercial question.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, ironically expressed his pleasure at seeing the question change from one of color into one of assortment. The House, which had determined to pursue these robber barons, had before it the plain question whether it would by enactment confer upon these same barons the privilege of transporting their passengers. Certainly some regulations must be adopted as to the method of assortment. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Were men to be assorted on the ground of size, or on the moustache ground, or on the beard basis? [Laughter.] He objected to having these robber barons assort passengers on any fanciful basis they might undertake.

Mr. Reagan said that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) might make himself humorous about "assortment," but the fact remains that it is the custom of railroad conductors to assort passengers in Maine and everywhere else. If the gentleman from Maine went to the train unaccompanied by a lady he would not be admitted to the ladies' car.

Mr. Reed denied that that was true of Maine.

Mr. Reagan, proceeding, said that a drunken man would not be admitted to the ladies' car. Did the gentleman believe that conductors should be prohibited from using that discretion? He attached no importance to the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina. It adopted no new principle, and his only objection to it was that it had not been considered by the committee, and was connected with the regulations of transportation of freight. It had been voted in for the purpose of defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiments of men who would vote upon sentiment, and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Crisp said that the great mass of the colored people did not require that they should be transported over railroads in the same car with white people. All they wanted was equal accommodations.

Mr. Hoar, of California, desired to quiet any apprehension on the part of the gentleman from Maine by assuring him that conductors did not make any discrimination on account of a man's personal appearance. The amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina had been brought in for the purpose of defeating a measure intended to relieve the people from the aggressions and exactions of railroad companies. He appealed to the friends of the people not to be led aside by any such propositions.

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Henly his objection to having the amendment on the bill.

Mr. Henly—"Because it creates enmity to the bill."

Mr. Brumm—"The enmity comes from your color line."

Mr. Herly—"Have you and your side favored the bill?"

Mr. Brumm—"I have, and a great many on my side have, and if you are honest you will not try to kill every bill simply because there may be a color line in it."

Mr. Breckenridge's amendment was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment; yeas 138, nays 127, and Mr. Crisp's amendment, as so amended, was agreed to; yeas 137, nays 131.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging or receiving from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory to another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such person. Adopted; yeas 139, nays 121.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, said that he voted against the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, on the ground that it was irrelevant and purported to remedy wrongs which do not exist. It related to persons. The intention of the bill was to correct acts of injustice and oppression in the transportation of freight, but he would not be deterred from voting for a bill to correct a great public evil on account of the irrelevancy of an amendment. Besides, it did not take from any company the privilege of furnishing separate cars, provided they were equally comfortable, and if it had a different meaning, the Supreme court of the United States, following its decision, pronounced through Justice Bradley, at the October term, 1883, would declare it unconstitutional, and of no effect. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, reminded the other side that the soul of old John Brown was "marching on." Only a few years ago an intelligent physician of Massachusetts was ejected from a street car in Washington because he was only half white, while to-day even chivalric gentlemen, Paddy Ryans of the purest blood, could be found riding side by side with black men.

On Thursday 18th, after various amendments and counter amendments, the purpose of the Republicans being to divide the Northern and the Southern Democrats by intetjection of the civil rights feature, the debate on O'Hara's amendment was closed, and it was rejected—yeas 115, nays 120.

Senator Vance at the Baltimore Democratic Celebration.

Senator Vance was introduced as the most gallant soldier and distinguished man of North Carolina, and received with prolonged applause. He said. "I would be less than a man if I were not affected by the reception you give me. Meeting you here to-night in congratulation is one of the proudest occasions of my life, and one of the happiest that has occurred to the American people. [Applause.] At last the long lane has turned. And now, like St. Paul at the three taverns on the Appian forum, we can thank God and take courage. Now, whether St. Paul took courage because he was near the end of his journey, or in sight of the taverns, the record does not say. [Laughter.] The Republican leaders fancied their positions were impregnable. When leaders do not fear the law then the rights of the people are in danger. They thought that the bitternesses of the war would outlast this generation. But they reckoned without their host. [Applause.] We believe in change for the good of the Republican party, and it gives us pleasure to administer the medicine which they needed. [Great applause.] States renewed their strength by a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of their constitutions. It is also good in morals. The change was needed on the principle of the drunken man who went into a hotel and put his hand on the only vacant chair in the dining-room. The waiter said, "Sir, that is reserved for a gentleman." "Don't you see," said the drunken man, "that the gentleman has come?" [Applause and laughter.] I see the change every day in Washington, where Republican officials are talking of civil service reform. [Applause.] In the name of a half million hungry Democrats, I say turn the rascals out! [Laughter.] In the name of good government and reform, turn the rascals out! But for any other purpose turn no one out. [Weak applause.] I see that sentiment don't receive much applause. [Great applause.] The desire for change was a general and universal desire for a return to the pure and simple constitutional principles of common sense; a sign that the war was over. All hail to our gallant leader who bore our banner to victory, on the folds of which were inscribed the words peace and fraternity. [Applause.] The inspired prophet has said: "How beauteous on the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth glad tidings of peace." The land is full of rejoicing. Jerusalem breaks forth in song. It is a victory of the whole people and not of one man; a victory of the common people of this country against the schemers and the dishonest leaders. [Applause.] Now that we have won the victory what shall we do with it? Shall we have some tariff reform? I warn you that I'm rather a dangerous man on the tariff question. I'm one of those bought with British gold. (?) I don't believe in taxing the cowboy's wool hat 94 per cent. I believe in giving the poor boy a chance if he behaves himself. [Laughter.] I was told we couldn't win on this question. I was patted on the head and told to stand in the corner and be a good boy until we had turned the rascals out. If we are not to turn the rascals out, and do not turn the rascals out, I'm afraid we've made a sad bargain by it. We must reduce the taxes to that point which will suffice for the purposes of an economical government. We must enlarge our commerce. We must in due time build a navy that shall bear our flag across the water and notify the nations everywhere of the wisdom and power of the great republic. [Great applause.] We must deal honestly with the people's money, and be zealous for their rights and liberties. It must be our aim to tell the people in the sweet bye-and-bye to say their prayers every night if they have time, and vote the Democratic ticket every time." He sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

Railroad News.

The Wilmington *Review* of Monday contains the following:

"The syndicate of capitalists who control the Atlantic Coast Line have recently secured control, by purchase, of the Petersburg R. R., between Weldon and Petersburg, and there has consequently been a reorganization of the line. The Petersburg R. R. is now regularly a part of the Atlantic Coast Line with continuous lines of railway from Richmond to Charleston in one direction and Columbia in another, besides other branch termini. The following is a list of officers of the line, according to the recent appointments:

General Manager—Mr. H. Walters, with headquarters at Baltimore.

General Superintendent—Capt. J. F. Divine, with headquarters at Wilmington.

Superintendent of Transportation—Mr. J. R. Kenly, with headquarters at Wilmington.

Engineer of Roadway—Mr. B. R. Dunn, with headquarters at Wilmington.

Treasurer—Mr. M. W. Garrington, with headquarters at Richmond.

Auditor—Mr. L. E. Clark, with headquarters at Richmond.

Division Superintendent—Maj. R. M. Sully, with headquarters at Richmond.

The three last named officials have control on the Richmond & Petersburg and Petersburg Railroads, which form a part of the Coast Line. The entire system compises the Richmond & Petersburg; Petersburg; Wilmington & Weldon; Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta; Northeastern, of South Carolina; Central of South Carolina; Cheraw & Darlington, and Cheraw and Salisbury Railroads. By this change in the officials Capt. Divine becomes General Superintendent of the entire line from Richmond, Va., to Charleston and Columbia, S. C."

In this connection, the papers have recently printed a letter from Manager Walters to Mr. Gadsden of Charleston, in which the writer says:

We regret that the action of the South Carolina Legislature caused us to postpone if not abandon the construction of the line from Wilson to Florence, or rather that part of the line in South Carolina.

The action taken at our stockholders' meeting last month referred only to the part of the line in North Carolina.

No one interested with us would contemplate the construction of any road in South Carolina so long as a commission, with arbitrary powers, legislative and judicial, exists in that State.

We do not, however, advocate the abolition of the commission. We consider that with proper powers of arbitration a commissioner would always be of great advantage to all interests.

Massachusetts may again take Butler all to herself. He is wholly hers. The country gives her an absolute, irrevocable quitclaim deed to the flamboyant old blatherskite.—*St Louis Republican.*

HEADQUARTERS
OF
Santa Claus.

SOMETHING to suit the infant, boy or girl, or the full grown man or woman. Something to deplete the bloated bondholder's plethoric pocket-book, and spare the hard-working man's slender purse.

Toys in Endless Variety!

DOLLS from the handsomest, full-dressed, to the tiniest doll babies.

Very handsome and appropriate presents for Gentlemen and Ladies. Come and take a look at my elegant show-cases before purchasing elsewhere. My

CHRISTMAS STOCK

of Fine Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, &c.—Nuts, Candies, Canned and Potted Goods,

is as fine as was ever placed on this Market. The finest

FRENCH CANDIES, LAYER RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, &c.,

always on hand.

PLAIN and FRUIT CAKES made and baked to order, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to quality of material and baking.

Call and examine my stock, as it gives me pleasure to show goods.

Dec 18, 1884 MRS. L. BANKS. 9tf

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

Miss M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, deceased, vs. Catharine Ferguson, we will on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, that certain lot of land situated in Fayetteville, N. C., bounded as follows: On the North by Maiden Lane, on the East by the late H. Newell's lot, on the South by Hay Street and on the West by M. A. Baker's lot, being the lot of land conveyed by said C. Ferguson to H. Lilly, deceased, by mortgage deed registered in Book M, No. 3, page 335, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.
Dec 1, 1884 96ts

For Sale.

THAT desirable residence on Haymount, owned by the subscriber, and known as the late Utley property.

The lot contains five acres, a good two story dwelling with basement, and thoroughly furnished with gas—all requisite outbuildings, including carriage house and stables—a good orchard, grape vines, and ample garden; a well and an unfailing spring of pure water. With a moderate outlay this place can be made one of the most attractive on Haymount.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed, and altogether the opportunity is a rare one for the purchase of a delightful home. Apply to

T. L. LOVE,
At A. B. Williams & Co's.
Dec 11, 1884 97tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK, AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C., *At the close of business, December 20th, 1884.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$287,591 90
Overdrafts,	6,485 96
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,566 30
Due from approved reserve agents,	52,248 82
Due from other National Banks,	616 69
Due from State Banks and bankers	8,196 77
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,647 72
Premiums paid,	4,250 00
Checks and other cash items,	3,993 93
Bills of other Banks,	5,925 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	228 45
Specie,	2,915 25
Legal tender notes,	20,190 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation.)	2,250 00
Total,	$459,214 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	33,000 00
Undivided profits	11,974 06
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	102,082 11
Demand certificates of deposit	16,188 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 00
Due to other National Banks	6,304 27
Due to State Banks and bankers,	1,136 88
Notes and bills re-discounted,	43,500 00
Total	$459,214 05

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
County of Cumberland, }

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1884.

W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Directors.
Jan'y 1, 1885. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The People's National Bank, AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C., *At the close of business, December 20th, 1884.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$214,600 53
Overdrafts	4,107 09
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	7,422 14
Due from other National Banks,	10,19. 05
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,002 07
Checks and other cash items	3,535 58
Bills of others Banks	2,815 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	259 11
Specie,	3,948 00
Legal tender notes	15,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$298,4-3 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	31,000 00
Undivided profits	7,295 30
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	402 00
Individual deposits subject to check	48,828 68
Time certificates of deposit	25,614 49
Cashier's checks outstanding,	41 50
Due to other National Banks	3,851 51
Notes and bills re-discounted,	25,000 00
Total	$298,483 48

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } ss.

I, G. P. McNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1884.

JNO. B BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON,
Directors.
Jan'y 1, 1885. 1t

F. F. F. F. G'S.

YOU WILL FIND

Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries

—AT—

R. T. SCANLIN'S, Agt.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET.

WHO is prepared, and receiving daily from the Northern Cities, to supply the wants of a first-class trade in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and FAMILY SUPPLIES, as follows:

MEATS AND PROVISIONS:

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, (home-made), Richmond Sausage and Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs Feet, &c.

GROCERIES:

All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups, and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES:

A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, New Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, Canned Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Fish, Sauce, Catsups, Pickles, &c., &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE:

Pure Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy—distilled on the mountains of *Cleveland* County, North Carolina, French Brandy, and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.

Lager Beer in bottles and Kegs. London Porter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

OYSTERS:

Last but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters—direct from Norfolk—*shipped, received, kept, and delivered on ice.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1884. 96-tf

Valuable Turpentine and Farming Land for Sale.

2,610 Acres.

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, Fall Term, 1884, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock, those valuable lands known as the "Neill McFadyen Land," containing 2,610 acres in a body, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Rockfish, Juniper and Nicholson's Creeks, in Quewhiffle and 71st Townships.

There is a large body of round pine on said tract; also, valuable farming lands. Sale made in tracts to suit purchasers.

The land has been thoroughly surveyed and plotted by D. G. McDuffie, and purchaser will get undisputed title.

For information reference is made to T. S. Lutterloh, E. L. Pemberton and D. G. McDuffie. A plot of the land may be seen with either of the undersigned.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
GEO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.
Dec 9, 1884 97ts

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square four inches for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. HUSKE—Annual Meeting.
S. J. HINSDALE—Garden Seeds.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Happy New Year.
J. M. HODGES—Administrator's Notice.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER—Horner School.
G. P. MCNEILL—Stockholders' Meeting.
G. P. MCNEILL—Report People's Nat. Bank.
WM. HUSKE—Report Fayetteville Nat. Bank.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTICE.—"For Sale" and "Wanted," "Lost" and "Found" advertisements inserted for 25 cts. for five lines besides signature; 50 cts. for half a square—for cash only.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The officers of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, will be installed to-night at 7½ o'clock by D. D. G. C.

THE REV. DR. HUSKE.—The rector of St. John's Church, the Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., has written to a young clergyman of this State with a view to getting his ministerial assistance, Dr. Huske finding his present duties more arduous than his health will allow him to perform unaided.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—We are requested to state that on account of the Christmas Tree of the Presbyterian Sunday school this evening, which will necessarily prevent the attendance of many members on the annual meeting of the Union Home and Hospital, the said meeting is postponed to the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 8, 1885.

GOOD SHOOTING.—A gentleman of this county boasts of killing three birds out of the same covey, in the following manner: The birds were flushed in an open field, very close to him—he killed one with each barrel, and having loaded shells in a belt, quickly reloaded and succeeded in killing a third bird at a distance of about fifty yards—his gun killing at very long range.

CHRISTMAS AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A large crowd was present at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday to listen to the beautiful music, by the choir of that church and those who had been invited to assist them in rendering their sweet vocal tribute commemorative of Christmas tide. Where all sang so delightfully we cannot praise one more than another, but simply say that it was a rare treat even to those whose musical taste has not been cultivated..

LONGEVITY IN CUMBERLAND.—The Charlotte *Observer* says that the statement that Mr Charles J. Harris, of Cabarrus county, is the only surviving citizen of the State who met Gen. LaFayette on the occasion of that dignitary's visit to Fayetteville is incorrect. And the *Observer* mentions Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, of Lincoln county, as one now living who recollects LaFayette. We can mention a dozen men now living in this section who remember LaFayette, and were part of the crowd on the occasion of his visit here—and one of them (our friend Major MacRae, for example) don't call themselves old men, at that.

CHURCH FESTIVALS.—The congregation of St. John's Church gave their annual feast last Wednesday to those of the Church and pupils of the Sunday School who would otherwise have lacked the good things of Christmas tide. The supply was abundant and enjoyable, and full justice was done thereto.

Tonight the children of the Presbyterian Sunday School will gather at the school-room for a present celebration of New Year's night. Various little mementoes of the regard and affection of the officers, teachers and friends of the school will be presented to the pupils.

AN EXAMPLE TO YOUTH.—We learned yesterday of a pleasant occurrence, which we commend to the attention of the young men of the land. Mr. Charles H. Calais has been clerk for Mr. Simon Brandt for 13 years. So faithful, so industrious, so scrupulously honest has Mr. Calais been that Mr. Brandt presented him yesterday with a magnificent gold watch which cost $300, both as a reward for his excellent services and as an example to the youth of the State. Here is a moral easily understood and applied, which may be taken to heart by others as well as by clerks in the stores.

TABLEAU.—*Scene 1st.*—Countryman sells turkey to merchant; merchant lets him get gone; turkey flies on top of market-house, and gobbles defiance.

Scene 2nd.—Large crowd look up at turkey. Turkey looks down on crowd.

Scene 3rd.—Enter man with parlor rifle, and aims at turkey. Turkey backs till only its head is visible.

Scene 4th.—Man fires at turkey. Turkey shakes his head and laughs.

Scene 5th.—Man fires again, and shoots turkey through the head.

Moral.—When you fly don't stop on top of the market-house, for if you do Mr. John W. Manlisby may shoot you through the head.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—We learn that, while playing in the "Tory Hole" at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the other day, some boys discovered half a dozen ancient muskets and a number of spherical cannon balls such as might be used in 4 pounders. These ancient articles of warfare are believed to be relics of the battle of Elizabethtown which have been buried in the earth for over a century and have been brought to view by the washing away of the sand by the recent rains. The battle of Elizabethtown was fought in July, 103 years ago, when 60 patriots under Col. Thos. Brown routed and put to flight 400 Tories under Slingsby and Godden. A large number of the defeated sought safety by leaping into a deep ravine (near the present steamboat landing) which has since been called the "Tory Hole." The "find" should be sent to the Museum at Raleigh.

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY.—There has been great complaint of the riotous and noisy nature of some of the inmates of what is known as the "brick row," fights and bad language being frequently indulged in. Often persons passing this part of the town at night are disturbed and alarmed by pistol firing. Last Sunday the usual Sabbath fuss was increased by a fight, in which one negro was stabbed by another. Being at considerable distance from the market, it is very difficult for our city marshal to give this locality the attention it deserves and that he would gladly bestow; consequently, unless, as in this case, some one receives serious bodily damage, it is a difficult matter to catch the disturbers of the public peace and quiet, and when caught harder to prove their guilt. But there is a remedy for this trouble and we would suggest its trial by those living in this neighborhood. It was tried, and very successfully too, some years ago. That is to present the riotous and noisy inmates of this place to the grand jury at the next term of court, which will begin here January 19th. If this is done and the facts of the annoyance to the neighbors and to those persons of quiet habits living in part of the brick row, and especially the disturbance to the sick and infirm inmates of the Union Home and Hospital just opposite—if all these facts are presented to the grand jury and judge the case will be promptly and properly attended to, without doubt.

THE SALE OF THE MCARN PROPERTY.—Much interest was taken in the sale of the McArn stores on the 18th ult., some persons fearing that owing to the recent panic and the unsettled condition of business throughout the country, the boom in real estate that has prevailed here since the inception, and especially since the building, of railroads, would not be maintained. That such a belief was in the highest degree erroneous the prices the property brought have plainly demonstrated. The boom has not abated but increased, people with money to invest, wisely thinking that good real estate, and especially real estate located in our progressive and growing city, is a judicious and profitable investment. Below we give the property, with buyers and prices.

The store occupied by A. S. Huske & Co., $3,700; bought by R. M. Nimocks.

The Elson store, $2,900; bought by F. W. Thornton.

The Faulk store, $3,325; bought by M. Faulk.

The double store occupied by N. H. Cohen, $5,400; the upper part was bought for the People's National Bank, the lower by a syndicate of young capitalists.

The lot near J. W. Welsh's shops, $625; bought by Dr. S. J. Hinsdale.

The lot near Gaster & Harrington's livery stables, $260; bought by the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

The City of Our God.

There is a city, we are told,
Where time is measured not by hours;
Whose streets are paved with solid gold,
And overhung with fruits and flowers.
Within this city all is pure;
Pollution breathes there not one breath;
There is no sickness there to cure,
There is no parting and no death
There countless throngs, arrayed in white,
In sweet accord together move,
Their faces radiant with delight,
Chanting their songs of praise and love
To Him who through great suffering trod
That He, through death might all souls win,
Thus making them the sons of God,
Purged by His blood of every sin.
There is no night, no moon, no star.
Nor sun with his effulgent ray,
But oh! a glory brighter far
Illumes a never-ending day.
It is the presence of a King
Whose glory sheds this fadeless light,
Before whose brightness everything
Is made to pale and fade from sight.
His throne's above all others grand,
In architectural beauty wrought,
The workmanship of his own hand—
Completion of his mighty thought.
Who is this King, supreme o'er all,
Whose glory fills unbounded space;
"Before whom angels prostrate fall,
And bend the knee and veil the face."?
It is our God, the fount of love,
Whose pity for our fallen race
His tender heart did urgent move
To offer us his saving grace.
Grand in fulfilment and design,
Beyond man's power to comprehend,
That God's loved son he should assign,
To suffer death that sin might end.
How small the pittance he demands
For all the blessings we receive—
Simply that creatures of His hand
Acknowledge him, in him believe.
And shall we slight a gift so free,
And crucify the Lord afresh,
Who in great mortal agony
Suffered for us in the flesh?
No! While the Christmas chimes ring out
In heralding the Saviour's birth,
Let every heart dispel its doubt,
And firm belief fill all the earth.
So to that City may we come,
And mingle with that happy throng;
There find a never changing home,
And learn from angels their sweet song:
"Glory to God and to His Son,
"And glory to the Holy Spirit,
"The great Triune, complete in one,
"From whom all blessings we inherit."

A BELIEVER.

Sundry Observations.

Christmas has come and gone. Everyone had a pleasant time, for those who enjoyed an abundance helped those who lacked.

Trade last week was very heavy—especially so on Tuesday, numbers of buyers coming up by rail from the south.

To-day begins a new year. For many it will bring changes of various kinds, but we hope it will be a good year—a year of peace, plenty and happiness to each and every one.

Not a single case of obstreperous drunkenness marred the enjoyment of Christmas day. Possibly some little partaking of the "cup that cheers," &c., was indulged in, but not in a riotous manner.

After to-day the feathered tribe, (or that portion of it which is left,) can possess their heads in safety.

A side track has been run to the cotton seed warehouse at the Oil Mills in Campbellton.

There was a twenty foot rise in the river last week.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. have special officers on duty at the depot, at the time of the in-coming and out-going of trains.

The Christmas dressing with cedar and other evergreens of St. John's Church was very tasteful.

The express men were overwhelmed with business last week. But Mr. Lake is equal to any emergency, and dispatched matters with lightning rapidity.

We are happy to be able to report that no permanent injury resulted to any of the sufferers by gas in the Methodist Sunday school room on the 21st ult. Mr. Jno. C. Thomson, who was the most seriously affected, is nearly well, and the others are entirely restored to their usual health.

Two or three new stores and several fine dwellings are to be put up as soon as the weather will permit.

The round trip from this point to New Orleans and return costs about $33.

MARRIED.

JONES—TAYLOR—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 322 North Front Street, Wilmington, on the evening of the 17th ult., by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., Mr. J. F. JONES, of Tifton, Ga., and Miss MAGGIE, daughter of Mr. J. W. and Mrs. F. A Taylor. No cards.

DIED.

HALE—In Raleigh, Friday, December 19th, aged 48 years, MARY BADGER HALE, wife of P. M. Hale and eldest daughter of the late George Edmund and Delia Haywood Badger.

WHEATON—In New Orleans, on the 12th ult., Mr. WM. H. WHEATON, aged 92 years. Mr. Wheaton was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1792, and lived to the ripe and respected age of near 92 years. Mr. Wheaton had resided in the city of New Orleans for nearly 60 years, and was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, serving through the entire term of the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHER, SAVE YOUR CHILDREN FROM torture and death by using Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It will destroy and expel worms of every variety. It is a reliable agent. Use it according to the directions on the bottle and watch the result, and you will be convinced that it does its work well.

How Frank Duffy, an Eight-Year Boy, Gets $5,000.

Frank K. Duffy, an eight-year-old son of Thos. Duffy, dealer in gent's furnishing goods, purchased a one-fifth ticket in the November drawing of The Louisiana Lottery Company, and received an express package containing $5,000 in cash. The number of the winning ticket was 13,023, and the whole prize was $25,000. A *Times* reporter has verified the case of this Hartford boy.—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Times*, Nov. 29.

Snatched from the Grave.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner and her mother, Mrs. P. E. Bryan, for nineteen years residents of Humboldt, Tenn., make the following statements as to the merits of Swift's Specific. Mrs. Turner's case is well known in that community. She says: "I was afflicted for two or three years with Eczema and Erysipelas combined. My whole system was broken down my strength and appetite gone, and I became as helpless as a child, being lifted from place to place by my friends. I was treated by the best physicians in the community with Iodide of Potash and the other usual remedies for such cases. I was given up to die by my friends. My sufferings were beyond description, and I had lost all hope of recovery. Last January I was induced to try Swift's Specific, having received a pamphlet from the company detailing its merits. The first half dozen bottles had the effect to bring back hope to my heart, and the thought of being well again brought joy and gladness to the household. I have taken altogether 24 bottles. The sores have all healed up and disappeared; my strength has returned, and I am able to do all kinds of house work. Swift's Specific, I honestly believe, snatched me from the grave, and I do not know how to be grateful enough for my recovery.

MRS. SARAH E. TURNER."

I know that S. S. S. has saved my daughter's life. She was the most wretched looking object that I ever saw when she commenced taking it, being perfectly helpless. I thank God that we ever heard of it. It has saved my child.

MRS. P. E. BRYAN.

Humboldt, Tenn., Oct 1, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged	5@7
Sides,	7¾@0	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	75@00
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SALT—	1.00@1.10
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7½@0
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	60@70	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	60@65	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

Happy New Year!

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

From this date until February 1st, we can be found at our old stand, but we invite all to our

NEW STORE.

After February 1st we will move our entire stock to the store just below Walter Watson's known as the George Brandt Clothing Store.

This being a good time to get square with the world, we trust that those who are indebted to us will come forward and pay up and let us have a

HAPPY NEW YEAR, INDEED.

Nuts, Candies and Confectioneries;
Fruits, Vegetables, &c.;
Fancy Goods;
Pretty and Attractive Canned Goods;

FLOUR,

OATMEAL, HOMINY,
MACKEREL,
CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES.

We call especial attention to our

TINY TIMS,

West India Gherkins;
Jellies;
Sardines—French, Domestic, Mustard and Spiced.
Butter and Lard.

In short, we say that we are very thankful for past patronage and trust that we may have an increased continuance of the same.

As to quality we defy any dealer to produce goods that are superior. We say: "Proof of the pudding" is in buying good goods of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Be happy and live long.
Shoddy goods are not cheap at any price. Be sure you get the best.

CALL ON US.

To the ladies we extend a special invitation. Come and see if you are not pleased with the appearance of our shelves. We hope you will be. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,
We are,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan'y 1, 1885 99tf

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 21, 1884.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, the 13th of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
99-2t] WM. HUSKE. Cash'r.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's National Bank will be held on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, at their Banking House at 11 o'clock, A. M.
G. P. MCNEILL, Cash'r.
Jan'y 1, 1885. 1t

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.
Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Academy, with Military Organization and Discipline.

THE SPRING TERM of 1885 will begin the second Monday, the 12th day of January.
An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.
Terms for board and tuition the same as heretofore.
Send for Catalogue.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
Oxford, N. C., Dec. 22, 1884. 99tf

PRICES OFF

AT

FRANK THORNTON'S.

IN consequence of the recent failure of one or two Dry Goods Houses, the "sweeping reductions in prices" advertised by another, and the general unsettled state of business, I have taken the price off of every piece of goods in my house.
I have within the last few days received a great many new, seasonable goods, which with the balance of the stock will be sold cheaper than you can buy them any where else. All I ask is an examination of goods and a comparison of prices. I am and intend to remain the leader in the Dry Goods trade of this town.
Respectfully,
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Dec 18, 1884 98-2t

Rev. James Hooper Colton

WILL be pleased to serve his friends and the public, at their homes, with some good books for Christmas. He will also keep a supply at the office of Dr. Small, in the Hotel Building.
He will receive subscriptions and collect for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.
Dec 18, 1884 98-2t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

HOLIDAY

AND

WEDDING GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

Are now adding to their stock the purchases recently made. These goods are especially adapted for

WEDDING,

HOLIDAY AND OTHER GIFTS,

and comprise choice selections of

ART WORK.

We invite all to call and see our display of articles for home use and personal adornment, which in variety, fineness and quantity will be even better than our Christmas stock of last year.
We introduce this week new styles of

JEWELRY, SET WITH DIAMONDS,

PEARLS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

NEW DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER WARE,

Plated Ware, &c.

We shall offer during the week, and shall constantly keep in stock

WATCHES

from the celebrated Aurora factory, for which we are sole agents and stockholders, and are thus enabled to offer inducements in

WATCHES OF A SUPERIOR MAKE,

not to be found elsewhere.
The most complete line of

RODGER'S AND WOSTENHOLM'S KNIVES, (Ladies' and Gentlemen's); CUTLERY CASES, MANICURE CASES, in the State.

Ladies' Shopping Bags

in Morocco, Russia and Alligator Leather in endless variety.

OUR STOCK

will be complete and in perfect order this evening, and we invite all to call.
Dec 18, 1884 98tf

To the Ladies.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies of Cumberland and surrounding Counties that he is prepared to meet all demands made upon his time for the repairing of Sewing Machines of any make. He is also ready to furnish any desired part of any Sewing Machine, and he can also apply the latest improvements—loose balance wheel, &c., upon old style machines.
Old and worn out machines made as good as new.
Any demand upon his time, or orders for supplies, can be left at the Jewelry store of Edwin Glover.
FRANK GLOVER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-1m

Cotton Seed Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay a fair price for all sound Cotton Seed delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill, on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway in this Town, or at their store; they will furnish bags if desired, without charge and will also haul from plantations. For definite terms, call on the undersigned or at the Mill.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Dec 18, 1884. 98-1m

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been, this day, duly qualified by the Superior Court of Cumberland County, as administrator of the estate of John J. Gilchrist, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 29th day of November 1885, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
ALEX. MCARTHUR,
Adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist's Estate.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884. 97-4t

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.
Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.
Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to
DANIEL MCNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Straw Hats from 25c. up.
Wool Hats from 50c. up.
Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

Ladies' Hose, Merino Vests and Pants, Corsets, Gloves, Lace and Linen Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Hoods and Sacques, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ALSO, 5 and 10 CENT COUNTERS OF USEFUL GOODS.

Call early at No. 17 Hay Street.
M. E. DYE.
Dec 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 99tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

At E. T. McKethan's, Market Square.

An elegant stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS:—Boys' Wagons, Carts, Tool Chests, Drums; Girls' Dolls and Doll Carriages, Tea and Wash Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Baskets, &c.
In good things to eat:—Plain and Mixed Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron.
In staple goods:—Gambrill's Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Hominy, Seed Oats and Rye.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 11, 1884. 97tf

ATTENTION!

VISITORS TO THE FAIR!

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our splendid STOCK of GOODS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.
In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.
A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,

41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87-3m

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.
The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

IT HAS COME!

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

Silver Ware,

just received and for sale by
J. M. BEASLEY.
Dec 18, 1884. 98-2t

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.
Goods delivered free.
Royster's best Candy always on hand.
To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.
I will pay the highest market price for country produce.
J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 69tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Roberts will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884. 69tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.
DANIEL MCNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.
Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to
JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

The Legal Babel of The Consular Courts —The Mikado's Birthday—The Review and Ball—An Earthquake.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

42 TSUKIJI, TOKIYO, JAPAN,
November 3d, 1884.

A few weeks ago, Yokohama was thrown into quite a state of excitement. It seems that a French sailor and a Manillaman got into a difficulty, the next night they met, and the Manillaman struck the Frenchman in the eye, with a knife, and cut the eye ball in two. The third evening between seven and eight, thirty French sailors from two of the French mail steamers then in port landed in sampans, and marched with military precision to Chinatown, where they came upon some of the Manilamen, attacked, and routed them. They—the sailors—were armed with pistols, swords and sticks. While the Manilamen had only sticks and clubs. The Frenchmen killed three men; one Manilaman, an Englishma, and a German policeman, who had tried to stop the fight. The French sailors then turned and marched in the same order back to the sampans, and from them to the ships. All was quiet by nine o'clock. According to the laws, each foreigner is tried in the Consular courts before his own Consul. By the ex-territorial clause in the treaties between the Japanese and other foreign powers, this government has not the least control over a foreigner; no matter what his offence he must be tried by his own Consul. Neither can he be arrested by the policeman unless the policeman gets a warrant of the first consul. In this cas no combatant could be touched until the different consuls requested the Japanese police to arrest them. There was a kind of trial in the French and Spanish courts.

The French Consul let every French sailor go scot-free, because he could not decide which of the thirty men killed the three. In reality the whole band was guilty. The Spanish Consul had the Manilamen sent home to be tried over, and punished. When the proceedings of the French court were known, the Yokohama people held an indignation meeting. But their protestations could do no good. The Consul said, that after due deliberation he had decided, and nothing more could be done. There is much sympathy felt for the Japanese government. They say, the municipal authorities are expected to keep order, and yet they have not the power. The papers call it child's play. Chinatown, or Homura road, as it is called, resembles the regions below, every other house is a grog-shop.

The Japanese government has been very anxious for four or five years past, to have a revision of the treaties. It has been truly said, when the present treaties were made nearly thirty years ago, they had been secluded from the outside world so long, they did not know how to make treaties, or to deal with foreign powers. But now, they insist on a change. They wish a mixed court, the judges to be partly foreigners, and partly Japanese. When a foreigner is to be judged, the majority to be foreign judges, and vice versa. In return they promise to open their country, so that foreigners can go all over the interior without passports, and not be confined to a small concession in the five treaty ports as is the condition now. Our government is willing, and our minister rather urges it.

The English government, however, holds out against its subjects being judged or punished by a Japanese judge, and British interests are largely in the ascendant in Japan. I have heard a little talk about a separate treaty being made with our government, so that Americans could have special privileges. The missionaries have been hoping and praying for the entire opening of the country, so that they could live and preach wherever they wish. As it is, we are closely packed here in six blocks in Tsukiji, within a stone's throw of each other. Without a passport, we can not spend a week out in the city with a friend, without being dragged back by a policeman. We slip out for a night, for the policeman can not find us out in that time. The treaty limits are within a radius of ten miles from each city. They ask for the passport the first night: woe unto the person who was forgotten or neglected to get his. He is marshaled back home with policemen. Can you imagine the writer, with hands tied behind, marching, in front of a number of policemen, back to Tokiyo? I heard of a man—this is said to be true—who took cheap trips into the interior, he went as far as he could without a passport. He was escorted immediately home by a body-guard, so his only expense was in going. After a rest, he would take another little jaunt, with the same result. I could give you many instances where people have found themselves in tight places, but by strategem or prevarication have slipped out. A near relation of mine, soon after her arrival not knowing of the passport system went to Nikko without one. "What cowards conscience doth make of us." One day soon after her arrival in Nikko, she was standing on the high steps of the temple viewing the magnificent mountain scenery around, her heart was lifted up above all terrestrial objects, and her thoughts waving up to the clouds, and no doubt, with both hands waving in the air, expressing these thoughts in eloquent words to the admiring ladies, when a policeman stepped up. Behold the change! Her tongue cleaved to the roof of her mouth, her hands dropped, and her heart sank to her boots, she thought she was to be arrested and dragged back to Tokiyo. But it seemed that the policeman had come across a Bible, and he approached those ladies to get them to explain some passages he did not understand, but as she then could only say "how do you do?" he did not get much information from that source. Generally, however, the police are very vigilant. We can not buy or sell, or rather trade, at all, nor can we rent except for a certain number of weeks, which is specified in the passport. I have just been reading a very able article in *The Independent*, published in New York, under date of Sept. 4th 1884 from the pen of Mr. Youkichi Fukuzawa, editor of the *The Jiji Shimpo* in this city. Mr. Fukuzawa is at the head of a large progressive party, and is a man of education and influence. He has spent many years abroad. He is a deep thinker, and his article called, "a Japanese view of ex-territorial rights" is well worth reading. I would recommend it to your readers. He says: "for the first few years after the opening of the country our countrymen were not well accustomed in diplomatic affairs and were not aware that the exterritorial rights the foreigners claimed in our country were peculiar and dishonorable to us. We thought it rather a convenient matter for us that the trouble of trying and punishing foreign criminals should be taken by the foreigners. Hence in many of the early cases of trouble between Japanese and foreigners, we had no idea of interfering to defend the rights of our people. * * * * Since all foreigners insist on being governed by the laws of their own countries, if one of them commit a crime in Japan the first and only thing to be done is to find out his native country and accuse him before the consular court of that country, where he is tried by foreign laws and sentenced by foreign judges. In a small harbor, we find, besides our own court of justice that of Great Britain, of the United States, of France, of Germany, and even of such petty islands as the Sandwich—every one of these courts dispensing the laws of the country which it represents. There are, in Yokohama, for example, eighteen codes of law being administered besides that of our own country. Should eighteen persons, each belonging to a different nationality commit the same crime in this city in Japan, and be arrested, some of them might be hanged, some fined, some imprisoned, some might, perhaps, be discharged, and the length of imprisonment and the amount of fine might vary with different persons. In short, there are eighteen different ways of treating eighteen different criminals guilty of the same crime. Certainly it ought not to be difficult for any enlightened and experienced nation to see the confusion and demoralization resulting from such a state of confusion. * * * * Suppose that Japan had a certain law to prevent the spread of an infectious disease, while, say, Germany had none. A German consul would have no power to punish those Germans who had caused the death of thousands of Japanese by bringing the disease germs into the country against our law. And, again, if Japan had a law taxing tobacco, while China had no such law, a Chinese consul could not justifiably punish the Chinese who were selling untaxed tobacco in Japan. These cases, in which our lives and morals are without the slightest relief, in the hands of foreigners who care neither for us nor for our country, are but examples of a large class of cases." You will thus see the Japanese side of the question, but there is another side. Remember that the nation emerged from its seclusion thirty years ago: it has only had courts of justice, and a code of law a short time. It is yet in its infancy, and has much to learn before it can stand on a level with the United States or England. Will any foreigner submit to being tried and punished by a Japanese judge? But can not a compromise be made? Can not there be mixed courts. This is what most foreigners think can, and will be done. There is much talk about it out here, both privately and in the papers. We all think something surely will be done, as it is not justice to the country in which we are living.

To-day, (the 3d of November), is the birthday of H. I. M. the Mikado. I have just been to see a review of the troops before his Majesty. The review took place in an immense enclosed space a short distance from here. At one end of the field was a long pavilion, near it was another decorated with the Mikado's crest—a chrysanthemum—worked in gold or gilt, I could not distinguish which. In this pavilion was the throne with a large piece of gold cloth thrown all over it. The infantry, the cavalry and the artillery were drawn up in order in different parts of the field. About nine o'clock cannon began to fire, one after the other, which was the signal that the Mikado had left the palace. In about an hour, we saw his body guard, I suppose about fifty men, ride up, each bearing a flag, followed by the Imperial carriage drawn by two handsome horses—a present, I believe, from Gen. Grant. The band was playing, and cannon still firing. Other carriages followed. The troops were arranged in companies in a circle around the field. The Mikado was received by the Foreign Minister and officers of high rank. He then mounted a horse richly caparisoned, and rode very slowly around in front of the troops accompanied by his cabinet, the *sanci*, his body-guard, and the band. He had on foreign dress, and it seemed to be covered with rich gold lace from his head to his feet. The troops were also dressed in foreign uniforms. After he had made a circuit of the field, the troops in the meantime standing as if they were made of stone, hardly daring to breathe, he sat on his horse in front of the pavilion, and the infantry, each company at the time, marched before him, then the artillery followed, and lastly the cavalry. Of course this took some time, as it was the whole standing army in this part of the country. All were drawn up in lines facing the pavilion, when the Mikado or Tenshisama, or "son of heaven" as he is called by his subjects, entered his carriage and drove back to his palace. He receives at the palace to-day officers of high rank, and this evening a large ball will be given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which many foreigners will be invited, and a late train will leave here at midnight to take the Yokohama people back. I attended one two years ago, every thing was very fine but foreign, dancing, supper, &c. It was held then at the residence of Count Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but this year it is to be held at the "Rokumei Kenvan," a large and handsome club-house here. There is a great deal of sameness about these balls, and one time is sufficient, I think. I thought the fire-works the best part. This is the programme every year on the Mikado's birthday, a review of the troops in the morning and a ball in the evening. The Mikado is thirty-two years old, of dark skin, not at all handsome, or fine-looking. He always seems to look straight ahead, and appears to me, to be very stiff. He has only one child—a boy—about seven years old. He has had many children, but all have died young. The Empress has never had any children at all. The Mikado has promised his people that in 1890 they shall have a representative government. It is to be patterned after Germany; hitherto everything has been English, but now affairs have taken a turn, and Germany is the model for the government, for law, and the army. In short, Germany is to be grafted, as much as possible, on to the Japanese root. Perhaps a critic in military tactics would have seen much to criticise in the manœuvres of the troops this morning, but to us, they seemed to do remarkably well, especially when we remember that it is comparatively a new thing to them.

We were visited on the 15th of October (last month) by a very hard earthquake. It came a little after four o'clock in the morning. It is an awful feeling to be wakened up suddenly, and feel the house rocking back and forth; to hear the timbers creaking and furniture knocking about. To say that one is frightened, would hardly be strong enough. We all thought the end had come. It seems to me, as if a person is between Scilla and Charybdis, for when the earthquakes come at night, a body does not know whether to stay in their room or run down stairs in the dark, so *this* body stands in the hall and trembles.

L. A. L.

The Tobacco Cure.

To illustrate the advantages of the tobacco cure as discovered and published by General Clingman, let a few cases be presented:

In the first place let it be supposed that a salve were invented and patented that would, by a single night's application, remove from the feet all corns, bunions, and other sores, without pain to the person; would not such a discovery be regarded as universally beneficial to humanity?

Secondly. Suppose that some one had made a compound that, in a single night, or often in an hour or two, would completely cure all sore throats whether caused by diphtheria, croup, quinsy, scarlet fever or other disease; would not the discoverer be regarded as the greatest of benefactors?

Thirdly. Suppose that an eye water could be made that would in like manner cure all inflamed eyes, whether the inflammation were due to injury from a wound or from disease, how beneficial would not this discovery be regarded?

Fourthly. If a compound could be made that at once, without pain, cured all cases of erysipelas on the head, face or other part of the body; would not this be deemed an invaluable remedy?

Fifthly. Suppose a compound could be made that would at once relieve all wounds on the body, whether they were cuts, bruises, sprains, or other injuries from violence, or sores like bone felons or ulcers, or boils of long standing, and thus prevent lockjaw or mortification, and that in a few hours all pain, swelling and soreness ceased; would not such a remedy be esteemed invaluable to humanity?

Sixthly. How much would people prize a remedy that at once relieved all cases of hemorrhoids?

Seventhly. How much would a remedy be worth that cured neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and other similar diseases?

Any one such remedy or either of the seven above enumerated tobacco is, and cures promptly without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Besides these ailments, it is already ascertained that it gives relief to the other internal pains and diseases, such as pleurisy, pains in the liver, lungs, wind-pipe and other inward parts.

As seventy-five per cent. of all cases of consumption are estimated to arise from colds, if these colds are at once cured by applications of tobacco to the throat and breast the mortality from this dreaded disease will be greatly diminished.

It has also been tried and invariably cured hogs of cholera, and cattle of certain injuries attributed to poisons. In this way when its uses are generally understood it will save millions of dollars to the people of the United States by preserving live stock from destruction.

If all the above stated propositions are absolutely true has anything been presented to the human mind so beneficial in a material point of view as this tobacco remedy? If persons doubt as to the truth of any one of the above statements let them make the trial, as the expriment costs little time and trouble, and can be made without danger.—*Health and Home.*

RAILROAD AND RIVER PROSPECTS AT WILMINGTON.—We understand that the work of improving the lower Cape Fear river from Wilmington to Smithville, by dredging and the removal of obstructions—the contract for which was awarded by the government in September last—will begin on Monday next. The successful prosecution and completion of this important work will greatly enhance the commercial facilities of the port, and will be hailed with rejoicing.

The movement for extending the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and for the construction of the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad, is attracting attention throughout the State. We firmly believe that both of these connections will be made, and at an early day, too.—*Wilmington Star.*

METHODISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The strength of the Episcopal Methodists in the United States in 1883, was:

Itinerant preachers, 23,899, (in 1784, 83); local preachers, 33,001; lay members, 3,806,744, (in 1784, 14,988). Non-Episcopal Methodists in the United States in 1883: itinerant preachers, 1,763; lay members, 188,679. Total Methodists in the United States: Itinerant preachers, 25,839; local preachers, 34,714; lay members, 3,993,820. Methodists in Canada in 1883: Itinerant preachers, 1,688; local preachers, 1,979; lay members, 171,903. Total number of Methodists in the world in 1883: Itinerant preachers, 33,385, (in 1784, 197); local preachers, 77,935, lay members, 5,074,564, (in 1784,49,218); total Methodist population or community, 25,489,745.

RAISING THE PRICE OF QUININE.—Quinine has jumped in price within the last two weeks from 75 and 80 cents per ounce to $1 and $1.05. The drug has never been sold for less than $1 an ounce until this year, and at 75 and 80 cents it sold at less than cost. It is probable that in a short time quinine will be selling at $1.50, which is slightly below the figures of a year ago.

Webster Flanagan, of Texas, must be a proud and happy man. He has got one of the offices, a collectorship in Texas, which he is "here for," and he must look on his life as a great success.—*Washington Star.*

Origin of the London "Times."

James Parton in his "Captains of Industry," thus describes the origin of the London *Times:*

The starting of this great newspaper ninety-nine years ago was a mere incident in the development of another business. Almost every one who has stood in a printing office watching compositors set up type must have sometimes asked himself, why not have whole words cast together instead of obliging the printer to pick up each letter separately? Such words as "and," "the," "but," "if," "is," and even larger words, like "although" and "notwithstanding," occur very often in all compositions. How easy it would be, inexperienced persons think, to take up a long word, such as "extraordinary" and place it in position in one stroke! In the year 1785 there was a printer named John Walter, well established in business, who was fully resolved on giving the system a trial. At great expense and trouble he had all the commonest words and phrases cast together. He would give his type-founder an order like this: "Send me a hundred-weight, made up in separate pounds, of heat, cold, wet, dry, murder, fire, dreadful robbery, atrocious outrage, fatal accident, fatal calamity and alarming explosion." This system he called logographic printing. In order to give publicity to the new system on which he held a patent, as well as afford it a fuller trial, he started a newspaper which he called the *Daily Universal Register*. The newspaper had some little success from the beginning, but the logographic system would not work. Not only did the compositors place obstacles in its way, but the system itself presented difficulties which neither John Walter nor any subsequent experimenter has been able to surmount.

"The whole English language," said Walter, in one of his numerous addresses to the public, "lay before me in a confused arrangement. It consisted of about ninety thousand words. This multitudinous mass I reduced to about nine thousand by separating the parcels and removing obsolete words, technical terms and common terminations." After years of labor this most resolute and tenacious man was obliged to give it up; it was too expensive, too cumbersome, too difficult. It required a vast amount of space, and, in short, it was a system which could not and cannot be worked to profit. But, though logographic printing was a failure, the *Daily Universal Register* proved more and more successful. It was a dingy little sheet, about twice as large as a sheet of foolscap, without a word of editorial, and containing a small number of well-selected paragraphs and news. It had, also, occasionally, a short notice of the plays of the night before and a few items of what we now call society gossip. The advertisements, after the paper had been in existence three years, averaged about fifty a day, most of them very short. Its price was three pence English, equal to about twelve cents of present currency. The paper upon which it was printed was coarse and cheap. In the third year of its existence, on the 1st of January, 1788, the name was changed to the *Times.*

LOSS OF LIFE IN VIRGINIA.—Officers of the steamer Mason L. Weems, which arrived at Baltimore on Friday from Rappahannock river, Virginia, report a fearful loss of life among colored people on that river in the storm of Tuesday. About twenty-five colored men were out in their boats looking for oysters when the storm came. The gale capsized almost all the boats, and those which escaped being capsized were unable to reach shore and it is supposed were sunk. Many of them clung to the boat for a time, but were finally washed away and drowned. Very few of them escaped. Eleven bodies have been rescued already, and many more are said to be missing. It is scarcely possible that any of these latter have escaped death.

Additional intelligence from the Rappahannock is to the effect that fifteen canoes started from the Lancaster side, above Urbanna, to go to the Middlesex side to sell their oysters, when the storm struck them. There were three or four white men and the whole number drowned was twenty-seven. Two more bodies—thirteen in all—were recovered near Mill Point, further down the river.

BIG PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—Yesterday, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, of Dec. 13, at the Pioneer warehouse, one of the most successful sales of tobacco yet seen here attracted a large number of buyers. There were about seventy-five piles of leaf on the floor, from Wake and all the counties adjoining. In all there were 4,500 pounds. Some of the piles were large, containing as much as 250 pounds. The prices obtained were very high indeed. A special lot of the most beautiful bright wrappers, grown by Mr. A. L. Crudup, of Franklin county, brought $500 per hundred. The tobacco was perfect, and was as fine as any ever seen here. Mr. A. C. Hayes obtained $100 for a lot of choice brights, from Nash county. Mr. McIver, of Moore county, got an average of $35 for his tobacco. His highest figures are $38a45 for brights and $10a12.50 for smokers and bright lugs. Some bright wrappers from Warren county sold readily at $58.

A lot of 657 pounds of tobacco, owned by the Pioneer manufacturing company, sold at the high average of 62c.

A HARD YEAR.—Apropos of the late groundless alarm amoung the colored people on account of the election of Cleveland, says the Wilmington *Star*, a friend from the neighboring county of Columbus tells a good one. He says an old darkey was heard remarking to this effect one day recently in his hearing:

"In de spring and summer thar wus so much rain that the swamps wus all under water. And no shingles could be got, and in de fall de wedder wus so dry dat we wus almost dying for water, and now the dimocrats have done got into power! Bless de Lord, its a hard year fur niggers, any-how."

THE TIME TO BUILD RAILROADS.—An officer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad informs the Wilmington *Star* that locomotive engines which sold for $13,500 two years ago, could now be bought for $6,000; and that steel rails had declined over 50 per cent. in value in the same time, the price now being about $26.00 to $27.00 per ton. It does seem that now is the time to build and equip railroads.

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H. Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address

BULETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74-1y

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of St. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

THE CENTURY In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4 00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

1843. **Forty Years.** 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.

Nov 13, 1884 93tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin ware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

Notice of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray. Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd, *vs.* J. H. Hubbard, we will, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Godwin's lower corner on the river bank, (corner of original survey of 3 8 acre tract known as the Ashe land), running thence with the old line S. 73½ E. 26 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence S. 15 W. 27 chains to a gum, the old corner again, thence S. 77 E. 23 chains to a stake and pointers—another of the old corners, thence S 58 W. 21 chains to a gum, thence N. 52 W. 15 chains and 26 links to the middle of the public road, thence with the road about N. 40 E. 10 chains and 64 links to a stake, thence N. 52 W. 44¼ chains to the River, thence up the meanderings of the River to the beginning, containing 103 acres, more or less; being part of the tract known as the Ashe land and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly, dec'd, by J. H. Hubbard and wife by mortgage deed, registered in Book R, No. 3, page 592, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by Josiah S. Byrd and wife to H. Lilly, deceased, and recorded in Book R, No. 3, page 593, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County, we will on the

13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, the lands described in said mortgage deed, being a tract of land in Cumberland County, on East side of Cape Fear River, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract of land long known as the "Ashe land."

Terms of sale—CASH.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.

A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles.

E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

WOMAN!

BEAUTY PRESERVED! — YOUTH RENEWED!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

NEW CROP

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A. Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B. at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C. at Orange Grove, Md.

Having a daily capacity of 1800 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.
	Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

Condensed Time Table, No. 10.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,		9:45 P. M.
"	Tatum,	10:19 "
"	Shoe Heel, N. C.,	12:22 A. M.
"	Red Springs,	1:05 "
"	Fayetteville,	3:00 "
"	Sandford,	5:15 "
"	Liberty,	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro, "		8:45 "

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Greensboro, N. C.,		9:40 A. M.
"	Liberty, "	11:06 "
"	Sanford, "	1:36 P. M.
"	Fayetteville, "	4:00 "
"	Red Springs, "	5:30 "
"	Shoe Heel, "	6:35 "
"	Tatum, S. C.,	8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville, "		8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.

Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C., earlier than December 5th, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

Dec 4, 1884 9tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.